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The second half of Reuter's book is an accurate and painstaking statistical study of the leaders among the negroes, using the word to include every one who has even a trace of negro blood. From every available source the author procured lists of prominent colored people. Then by means of photographs or descriptions he classified these according to the color of the skin, texture of the hair, regularity of the features, etc. Those who plainly show Caucasian characteristics are counted as mulattoes, the rest as full-blooded negroes. So far as this classification errs, it is on the side of putting too many into the full-blooded group. The final results, as recast by the reviewer, are as follows:

LEADERS OF THE COLORED RACE

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Black	414	33	447
Mulatto	3,239	581	3,820
Number of mulattoes for one black	7.8	17.6	8.5
Chances of leadership for a mulatto compared with a black	31.2	70.4	34.0

The disparity between the mulattoes and the blacks is enormous. It becomes still more noteworthy when we remember that the mulattoes form only a quarter of the total colored population. On that basis the chances that a mulatto boy will become a leader are 31 times as great as those of a full-blooded black boy, as appears in the last line of the table; while the mulatto girl has 70 times as much chance as her dark playmate. The disparity is even greater when the more exacting professions are considered. For example, for doctors and dentists, whose profession requires at least a modicum of training, the ratio becomes 60 to one in favor of the mulatto. For preachers, on the other hand, where almost no training is required, it is only 20 to 1. "The higher the standard of success, the lower the per cent of full-blooded negroes." In addition to all this in considering these 4,000 colored leaders it must be remembered that "the Negro in America has not yet produced an individual entitled to rank among the world's geniuses. Kelly Miller (himself a Negro) has said that, judged by European standards, the race has produced no men of even secondary rank. Mr. Du Bois (another leading colored man) would seem to agree that this is a fair statement of fact."

Reuter's whole book is extremely discouraging to those who believe in the capacity of the negroes for growth. No matter how great the allowances one makes, the fact remains that white blood is generally needed in order to insure even moderate success. Reuter draws no broad conclusions, he largely confines himself to facts; but his book forces the reader to draw conclusions. It comes nearer than any previous book to a dispassionate answer to the question of the innate abilities of the negro race.

ELLSWORTH HUNTINGTON

SWEETSER'S GUIDE TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

M. F. SWEETSER. **A Guide to the White Mountains.** Edited and revised by John Nelson. xv and 387 pp.; map, ills., index. Houghton & Mifflin Co., Boston and New York, 1918. \$2.75. 6½x4½ inches.

"Sweetser's White Mountains" was a successful and important guidebook in the Concord coach period of summer hotels, at its height in the early eighties. It was so lavish of information, so garrulous, that early editions seem now to have value as documents in social history as well as in geography. It is interesting therefore to examine the result of an attempt to adapt it to the motor period. Taking the book first as it stands; the only map is of the railroad folder type, negligible and full of errors; no hint is given as to where maps may be obtained. There are numerous errors in the text—not surprising if, as seems probable, the editing was largely a one-man job. Accuracy in a guidebook is impossible without the help of those who have special knowledge. Taking only the region as to which the reviewer is a "specialist," the view mentioned on page 274 (small type) is the view from the South Slide, not the North; on page 288 it is stated that the peaks of the Acteon Ridge

are well seen from the Sandwich Mountain path; the path which gave this view was superseded and abandoned over thirty years ago. The descriptions of views from summits were not revised very thoroughly; for instance, Berlin, N. H., as seen from Mt. Washington is no longer the "white hamlet" of the description written forty years ago.

As to the method of revision, the preface states that much information available elsewhere has been omitted, namely, as to railroads, hotels, motor routes, detailed trail descriptions, history, botany, geology—"the new edition must confine itself to the functions of a modern guidebook." What are they? The reviewer believes a guidebook should supply regarding the region concerned all the information that can be packed into a volume of "handy" size, omitting *en bloc* only data already available in some other up-to-date and convenient publication. Testing this guide accordingly, for detailed trail descriptions the tourist is referred to the A. M. C. Guide—accepted as handy and up-to-date; for roads he must get the Blue Book—a bulky volume, entirely without information as to side roads; for railroads and hotels he must accumulate advertising pamphlets, consult the bulky Blue Book, and do without disinterested help; for history, botany, geology he must be content with out-of-date editions of this guide or hunt the scattered material for himself. The new edition contains no bibliography.

This method is largely a mistake. Condensed information as to railroads, roads, and hotels should be included—more or less in the Baedeker manner. It was probably wise to retain the long descriptions of views from summits, but tourists wish to know more than the names of distant peaks. The history of the region should be treated from a broader viewpoint; the biological and geological character should be sketched in from the latest studies, with glimpses of the work of glaciers and the life struggle at timber line; the economic history should have a word, with suggestion of the change from farming and trapping to hotel keeping and lumbering. Finally, much of the otherwise acceptable descriptive matter needs further revision to eliminate Victorian phraseology; and if the whole could be edited by one with a command of vigorous and vivid English it would add much to its popularity.

NATHANIEL L. GOODRICH

A JOURNEY ON THE ARCTIC COAST OF ALASKA

HUDSON STUCK. **A Winter Circuit of Our Arctic Coast: A Narrative of a Journey with Dog-Sleds Around the Entire Arctic Coast of Alaska.** x and 360 pp.; maps, ill., index. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1920. \$6.00. 9 x 6 inches.

This is the late Dr. Stuck's fourth book of Alaskan travel, and we are indebted to him for all he has written. He is a keen and a painstaking observer with a literary gift that has added much to the attractive quality of his writings. This last book describes his journey westward from the Porcupine River (Fort Yukon) to Kotzebue Sound and then north and eastward along our entire Arctic coast to the north of the Arctic Circle. It was a bold undertaking carried out in the exceedingly cold winter of 1917-1918. Temperatures were down to -63° in the interior but were somewhat less severe along the coast. When the small party had to spend the night in tents, at such very low temperatures, there was no comfort and little sleep; and none but the hardest of white men could long endure it. The mean official temperatures for December and January on the Yukon were the lowest recorded in twenty years.

Dr. Stuck gives a vivid picture of Eskimo life along the coast, discussing the influence of white civilization. He denounces the government policy of permitting salmon canneries to be established at the mouth of the Yukon, thereby depriving the northern natives of much of their natural supply of food. Under this condition, he says, the government must either feed the natives or let them starve.

Among laws imposed upon the natives which Dr. Stuck regards as unwise is one requiring a license before any marriage may be solemnized. The nearest commissioner who can supply a license may be 200 to 300 miles away, and often a license cannot be procured for two or three months. Consequently the natives revert to the old state of things and live together anyhow.

Further he thinks it is not creditable to our government that on the whole Arctic coast of Alaska there is only one physician and not a nurse or a hospital. Our government is